THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE EGYPTIAN MEDICINE

Collective Index of
150 Periodicals

Part 7 : Ophthalmolgy

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Preface

It is our great honour to continue publishing the parts of the National Bibliography of the Egyptian Medicine which have proved to be very important for public health& medical education foundations, as well as for researchers and scientific research authorities.

The effort done in this work has been going on very steadily since the begining of 1986.

The editor previous experience and background in editing& publishing enable us to put a dynamic plan for such national work with the possibility of renewing, adding, omitting, rearangement of such data.

The hope of establishing a regional data base of medicine was not so far from our thinking.

Our motivation was the great need for such work. It seems quite unfair to our people to be aware of the recent international research through the medicus index, while they are ignorant of the current research done in our very own country and even city.

This led to unneccessary repetition of research papers, with waste of effort, time &money as well as lack of utilization of previous data. There have been too many examples for such waste. The hope of completing this work depend on national cooperation.

For sure the spirit of cooperation offered by the Deans of Egyptian Medical Schools, Editors and Subeditors of the Egyptian Medical Journals was the main milestone which enabled us to achieve such work. We would like to thank all of them.

We would like also to offer special appreciation to Professor Mohamed Abdel Latif, Professor Abdel Salam Gomaa and Prof Mohamed Sakr







Dr. Mohamed El Gawady

Managing Editor of The New
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ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNALS INDEXED

AFMJ	Armed Forces Medical Journal
AJD	African Journal of Dermatology
AJLM	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine
AMC	Ain Shams Medical Conference
	(The book of the abstracts of the annual conference)
AMJ	Al Azhar Medical Journal
ASMJ	Ain Shams Medical Journal
AsUMJ	Assiut University Medical Journal
AZDJ	Al Azhar Dental Journal
BAFM	Bullctin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine
BEHA	Bulletin of the Egyptian Hospital Association
BESC	The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
BFP	Bulletin of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University
BFS	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science, Cairo University
BHIPH	The Bullctin of the High Institute of Public Health
BMJ	Benha Medical Journal
BNI	Bullctin of the Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt
BNRC	Bulletin of the National Reasearch Center
BOSE	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt
D.D.	Drugs Digest (WHO/EMO, Alex)
EDJ	Egyptian Dental Journal

EHJ	Egyptian Heart Journal (=BESC The Bulletin of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology, changed its name since October, 1988).
EICRA	4th Egyptian International Congress of Rheumatology (Book of Abstract)
EJA	Egyptian Journal of Anaesthology
EJANA	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy
EJAR	Egyptian Journal of Andrology & Reproduction
EJAS	Egyptian journal of Applied Sciences
EJB	Egyptian Journal of Bilharziasis
EJBIOE	The Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering
EJCDT	The Egyptian Journal of Chest Disease & Tubereulosis
EJEMTC	Egyptian Journal of Environmental Mutagensis, Teratogensis and Carcinogensis.
EJENT	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology
EJFS	Egyptian Journal of Food Science
EJGC	Egyptian Journal of Geneties& Cytology
EJGIT	The Egyptian Journal of Gastroentuology
EJH	The Egyptian Journal of Haematology
EJHIST	The Egyptian Journal of Histology
EJMH	The Egytian Journal of Mental Health
EJMIC	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology
EJN	Egyptian Jornal of Nutrition
EJNPN	The Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Phychiatry& Neurosurgery
EJO	The Egyptian Journal of Oncology
EJP	The Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry
EJPHA	The Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
EJPHY	The Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences
EJPRS	Egyptian Journal of Plastic& Reconstructive Surgery
EJPS	Egyptian Journal of Physilological Sciences
EJRNM	The Egyptian Journal of Radiology& Nuclear Medicine
EJRS	Egyptian Journal of Radiation Sciencs& Applications
EJS	The Egyptian Journal of Surgery
EMJ	The Egyptian Medical Journal
EOJ	The Egyptian Orthopedic journal

ERR	The Egyptian Rheumatology & Rehabuilitation
ERZU	Enviromental Review of Zagazig University
14 ESCAM	The 14 Annual Meeting of the Egyptian Society of Cardiology
15 ESCAM	The 15th Egyptian Society of Cardiology Annual Meeting
ESJ	The Egyptian Statisical Journal
GEPA	The Gazette the Egyptian Paediatric Association
GESDY	Gazette of the Egyptian Socicty of Dermatology and Venerology
JDR	Jornal of Drug Research
JEMA	The Jornal of Egyptian Medical Association
JENCI	Journal of Egyptian National Cancer Institute
JEPHA	Journal of Egyptian Public Health Association
JESE	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology
JEUSM	Journal of the Egytian Society of Ultrasound in Medicine
JEST	Journal of the Egyptian Socicty of Toxicology
JESOG	The journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics& Gynaccology
JMMA	Journal of the Medical Military Academy
JMRI	The Journal of the Medical Research Institute
JMS	Journal of Medical Sciences
MMB	Mansoura Medical Bulletin
MP	Mental Peace
MJCU	The Medical Journal of Cairo University
NAACO	Ninth Afro Asian Congess of Ophthalmology
NEJM	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine
OCA	Orthopedics Conferences Abstract
PAMJA	24th Pan Arab Medical Journal Abstract
PAMCA	Pan Arab Medical Conference Association
SJAFO	Scientific Journal of Azhar Faculty of Girls
4 SMPCA	4th Scientific Meeting On Problems Of Cardiac Arrythmias
TMJ	Tanta Medical Journal
4 ZCDV	The 4th Zagazig International Conference of Dermatology& Vencrology
5 ZCDV	5th Zagazig Intermational Conference of Dermatology & Venerology 5z CDV 2188
ZMAJ	Zagazig Medical Association Journal
ZUMJ	Zagazig University Medical Journal

T: Visual Evoked Response In The Rabbit.
A: Mohamed Anwar Etribi MI, and Thomas R.
S: BMJ
D: 1/1985
A: Investigation of evoked potenials has new taken its place with electromyography (EMG) and and electronencephalography (EEG) as a routine method in clinical practice. Evoked potenials also be used to evaluate the effect of various drugs working on the central nervous system of man and animals .
There is confusion regarding the normal visual potential (VEP) in the rabbit. This paper studies the visual evoked potential in the rabbit in response to flash and grating on -off.

T: Ellingson Syndrome Uveitis -Glaucoma -Hyphaemagugho Syndrome Associated With Mark VIII Anterior Chamber Lens Implan
A: O.A. El-Houfy, And T.M. El-Shewy.
S: M.J.C.U
D: 3/1985
A: The study comprises 10 cases intra-ocular lens implantation (anterior chamber mark VIII choyce) offer intracapsular cataract extraction with Cryo probe.
The cases were selected from the out patient clinic of Kasr El-Aini hospital with ages varying from 52-65 years of both sexes. The cases were examined ophthalmologically including slit Lamp and specular microscopy to evaluate the state of endothelium and they were followed up in the 1st 2-5 days after operation and then every for 6 months and the results were tabulated.
One case developed iritis which persisted for 2 months and repeated hyphaema with intractable glaucoma
The other case developed recurrent hyphaema after one month with intractable glaucoma & the implants were removed in these 2 cases
The pathogenesis and mangement of the U.G.H. syndrome has been discussed.

T: The Arc-Cord Difference, An Overlooked Source Of Errors In Intra-ocular Foreign Body Localization.
A: A.S. Abel-Hakim
S: M.J.C.U.
D: 6/1985
A: Direct scleral approach inspite of the expanding role of vitrectomy still holds its position in the management of certain cases of posterior segment intraocular foreign bodies. Choice of the appropriate site for sclerostomy depends, to a agreat extent on radiographic localization techniques. The distance between the foreign body and the radioopaque marker in the x-ray film is not the same as that between the marker and the site suitable for sclerostomy on the surface of the globe. The former is a straight line (a cord of circle) whereas the latter is a curved line (an arc of a circle) A conversion table has been constructed taking into consideration the axial length of the globe. By means of such a table the distance in the X-ray film can be easily converted into the corresponding distance on the scleral surface. This latter distance is then marked on the scleral surface using the surgical calipers the Scott ruler or best of all a soft measuring tape

T: Arcus Juvenitis And Serum Triglyceride, Serum Cholesterol, And Total Serum Lipid
A: Said A. Gomaa and Nabeel Sabry and Yousri Shaheen
S: B.A.F.M.
D: 9/1985
A: Arcus Juvenilis may be associated with abnormalities of blood lipoproteins. The lipid deposited in corneal arcus is mainly cholesterol, phospholipid and triglyceride and has a composition similar to that in the serum Fasting serum cholesterol, triglyceride and total serum

lipid levels were determined for fourty patients of both sexes, their age were 40 years or less in whom the shape of the arcus was determined The relation between arcus juvenilis and serum blood lipids was determined and was statistically analysed. Arcus is related mainly to serum triglyceride

T: Bacteriology of ophthalmia neanatorum
A: S.A. Gomaa & A. - Karder Zeidan .
S: BAFM
D: 9/1985
A: To investigate the type and incidence of bacteria responsible for ophthalmia neonatorum, conjunctival swabs from 34 neonates with conjunctivitis were examined. Bacterial growth was obtained in 58.82% of cases. Staphylococus aureus, Staphylococus albus streptococcii and Escherichia Coli were the only meiro-organisms isolated from the affected eyes. Staphylococus aureaus was the most common organism isolated and was found in 26.76% of these cases . No bacterial growth was found in 41.18% of the eyes showing conjunctivitis. The results ssuggest that some of these cases may be caused chemical irritation, viral chlamydial or other unidentified infection.

T: Glycosylated Haemoglobin (Hb AIC) In Diabetic Retinopathy
A: A. Abd Arrazik Awadallah, A. Al-Mahd, H. A. Saadallah & M. M. Aly.
S: BMJ
D: 9/1985
A: Glycosylated haemolgobin (HbA1c) and fasting blood glucose was measured in 30 diabetics with age of onest below 30 years . Fundus examination was done with detailed description and garding of retionopathy.
HbA1c was higher in cases with retinopathy (13.19 ± 1.07) than in those without retinopathy (12.01% ± 1.39) ($P<0.05$) The duration of diabetes melitus was longer in cases with retinopathy (11.15 years ± 3.6) than in those without retinopathy (3.37 years ± 1.65) ($P<0.001$)
There was significant correlation between the severity of retinopathy and the duration of diabetes mellitus and the concentration of HbA1c. It is suggestedd that the occurrence of diabetic retinopathy and its progress are result of the long duration and bad control of diabetes mellitus propably through other factor (s) than the hyperglycemia.

T: Comparative study of cryo-application and electrolysis in the management of trichiasis
A: A.S. Sheta, A .K. Gomaa, & El-Sayed M. Shaaban
S: BAFM
D: 9/1985
A : Hundred patients (127 lids affected) were included in this study, fifty of them (60 lids) managed with electrolysis and the other fifty (67 lids) managed with cryo-application. The success rate of electrolysis was 80% while the sucess of cryotherapy was 89.9% but there were loss of normal cilia in 50% of the lids affected and 4.4% of the lids treated showed depigmentation.

T: Evalution of Cryosurgery In Treatment of Herpetic Ulcer.
A: M.A.Labib M. Abo El-Chaffar, A. Hussin & M. S. Haklem
S: M.J.C.U
D: 9/1985
A: A total of thirty two cases of dendritic ulcers were studied to show the effect of cryosurgery on the course of the disease. They were divided into two main groups, group I received cryotherapy alone group II received cryotherapy followed by immunotherapy. Each group included first time dendritic ulcers to medical treatment. The results were highly encouraging 81% cure rate for using cryotherapy alone and 100% cure for using cryotherapy and immunootherapy. A very rapid course of healig was observed (mean time of healing was 4 days) with no side effects, recurrence of some

cases was not prevented.

T: Immunological Study of Tears In 100 Cases.
A: Beshr A.A. Kenawy, S. Sabry & Azza Mostafa.
S: AJLM.
D: 1/1986
A: Tears from 50 patients with spring catarhal and 50 normal subjects were collected by simple suction and studied for the determination of immunoglobulin levels in tears by means of radial immunodiffusion technique. In the normal group IgA mean value was 5.92 mg%, IgG was 1.44 mg% while IgM was not deeted. In spring catarh the mean value of IgA was 16.2 mg% while IgG was 32.84%. IgA high level in these cases may be attributed to an increase in plasma cells in the conjunctival epithelium which are responsible for IgA production while the increase in IgG may be related to the increased vascular permeability associated with cases of type I hypersensitivity leading to an excessive transudation from serum IgG.

T: The Effect of Pyrolizidine Alkaloid Heliotrine On The Structures of The Eye Of Rabbits.
A: A.S. El-Messiry, M.I. Gayed, M.M. Serry, and M. Ayoub.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1986
A: The work was carried out to study the effect of pyrrolizidine alkaloids on the structures of the eye. A dose of 40 mg/kg Heliotrine HCL was injected intravenously in 10 rabbits which were sacrificed after two weeks. Sections were prepared from enucleated eyeballs for light microscopic study. Histopathological changes were observed particularly in the vascular coat of the eye in the form of dilatation and congestion of the blood vessels of the iris, ciliary body, choroid and retina. Neovascularisation of the retina and hyalinosis of the choroidal blood vessels were observed, and edema in the nerve fiber layer of the retinal was noted. These changes may seem innocent but considering the ability of progression of the lesions impairment of ocular function can result in the form of rise in intraocular pressure, choroidal atrophy and infarction and vitreous hemorrhage.

T: Proteins of Tear In Normal Egyptians .
A: N. Sabry, I.S. Farghaly.
S: BAFM.
D: 3/1986
A: Total proteins of tears, different protein fractions utilizing cellulose acetate electrophoresis and immunoglobulin content of tears were studied in 40 subjects (20 males, 20 females) in a group of normal aduls. Their serum samples were also collected for the estimation of total proteins and protein fractions. Total proteins of tears in both sexes were significantly lower than serum total proteins. Electrophoretic fractionation of tear proteins, revealed the existence of serum albumin, tear albumin, alpha-globulin, beta-globulin and lysozyme. Immunoglobulin study of tears confirmed the earlier studies that IgA was the predominant one, followed by IgG (present in low concentrations in the whole group). No sex difference was reported. IgE could be detected in 4 females only. IgM and IgD were not detected in this study.

T: Pathology of Vitrous Membranes.
A: A. El-mofty, and M. Serry.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1986
A: In order to acquire a better appreciation of the management of vitreous membranes, an animal model was devised by injecting small quantities of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) into the vitreous body of rabbit eyes. Membranes formed immediately on injection of PRP. Histologically, these structures were amorphous, eosinophilic streamers of PRP adsorbed onto the vitreous collagen.

These acellular (nonproliferative) membranes provoked an acute inflammatory response, centered in the peripapillary and epipapillary regions. After four weeks, the non-proliferative membranes were transformed into proliferative ones, due to secondary fibroplasia that originated from the optic disc-medullary ray zone. The fibroblasts eventually grew upon the substrate of the abnormal vitreous membranes and supplied new collagen to their substance. Such proliferative membranes exerted traction on the medullary ray, additional traction was often contributed by a large membrane originating at the pars plana injection site, and the combined pull of these membranes caused localized retinal detachment. Tertiary migration of astrocytes into the cortical vitreous was also demonstrated, and was probably induced by the traction of the proliferative vitreous membranes.

T: Opioid Receptors In The Rat Fundus Strip .
A: M.B.I. El-Hawary, Abd-El-Fattah H. Marrie, Amany I. El-Breiry, M.M. Zaki & Sohier A. Abd-El-Wahed.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1986
A: In the present study, it was found that morphine sulphate (30-300 ng/ml) stimulated the contractility of the rat fundus strip preparation in a dose dependent manner. In the same time these contractions were inhibited after naloxone HCl perfusion in a dose of 2μg/ ml, suggesting that the μ opioid receptors are the site of action of morpine in this preparation. Moreover, nalbupine Hcl, the mixed agonist / antagonist analgesic stimulated the rat fundus strip to contract in a wide range of doses(0.3-10 μg/ml) in dose dependent manner. However, the dose response curves of morphine and nalbuphine on the same preparation were not parallel. Meanwhile, naloxone antagonized partially the effect of nalbuphine, even when its dose was doubled. Dose response lines of nalbuphine were found to be shifted to the right after naloxone administration. In conclusion, two types of opioid receptors, most probably the μ and K receptors were demonstrated in the rat fundus strip preparation.

T: The Incidence of Diabetic Retinopathy and The Effect of Treatment For Diabetes Mellitus .
A: S. Sabry and B. Kenawy.
S: MJCU.
D: 6/1986
A: The incidence of diabetic retinopathy in diabetic patients attending a general hospital was studied. It was found that the older patients were at a higher risk of developing diabtic retinopathy shortly after the diabetes is discovered than younger patients. The incidence of diabetic retinopathy increased with the duration of the diabetes and increased in patients receiving insulin therapy in comparison with patients on oral hypoglycaemic agents.

T: Effect of Closure of Eyelids On Lacrimal Gland and Retina of Lupus Domesticus.
A: Azza A. Salem and Laila M. R.Abdel-Khalek .
S: TMJ.
D: 6/1986
A: Not available.

T: Anterior Segment Trauma In Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia.
A: El-Sayed M. Elewah, & Ahmed Barrada.
S: SJAMFG
D: 12/1986
A: 62 cases with an anterior segment trauma were altenatively treated with simultaneous corneal suturing and lens removal or with corneal suturing and delayed cataract removal several weeks later, or simple removal of foreign body with corneal spud or even medical treatment without surgical intervension. The one step procedure was technically easier to perform, the period of post-operative irritation was shorter, complications due to the presence of an injured eyes were prevented, and visual rehabilitation occured earlier. Anterior segment Trauma in Al-Khobar is an important cause

of severe eye disease and blindness. The complications might be multiple and require extensive antibiotic treatment, even with that the risk for severe visual impairment is considerable. Little is known about anterior segment trauma cases in Al-Khobar Saudi Arabia, although, they are probably more common than in western counties.

T: Effect of Psychotropic Drugs on The Amlitude of Accomodation.
A: M.A.H. Abou Steit, B.A. Kinawy, M.S. Abdel-Gawad & T. El-Shiwy.
S: MJCU
D: 6/1986
A: The effect of tricyctic antidepressants and phenothiazine tranquillizers on the amplitude of accomodation was foun to be a transient decrease in the amplitude of accomodation observed during the period of treatment in 18% with tryptizol and 22% with Noveril and 15% with Largactil and 22% with Melleril. The effect was more pronounced with prolongation of the period of receiving the drugs. On stopping the drugs, the amplitude of accomodation, in almost all of the cases,returned to its original treatment value. The effects were attributed to the mild anticholinergic and atropine like actions of tricyclic antidepressants and the mild atropine like action of phenothiazine tranquillizers on the ciliary muscle.

T: Effect of Local Ophthalmic Medication In Al-Khobar Saudi Arabia.
A: El-Sayed M. Ellewah, & A. Barada.
S: SJAMFG
D: 12/1986
A: So many patients who have external ocular diseases suffer from the over treatment syndrome which aggravates inflammation instead of improving it, leading to the prescribing of still more drugs. The vicious breaks, and the patient is cured when the treament is minimized. The elementary factors that related to the development of adverse drug reactions were:
1- Mis-diagnosis
2- Period of treatment.
3- Number of drugs prescribed and used.
4- Habitual tendancies to drugs.
Aim Of The Work to find the effect of local drug Abuse amongest patients Attending the eye clinic in Fakhry Hospital, follow them up to see how many of them will develop complications, this knowledge is important not only for complications but also for prevension of drug abuse.

T: Management of Proptosis.
A: O. El-Gannam, B. Shalash, A. Hassonah.
S: SJAMJG.
D: 12/1986
A: Each orbit is quadrilateral pyramidal cavity. The base of the orbit which is orbital opening is directed forwards and outwards. The roof is formed in front by the orbital plate of the frontal bone while behind by the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.The lateral wall is directed forward and inward, and it is formed in front by the oribital process of the malar bone, while behind by the orbital surface of the greater wing of the sphendoid. The Apex of the orbit corresponds to the optic canal One fact, of special importance, is the confluence of the periobital (orbital periosteum) with the dura at the superior orbital fissure and optic canal encasing structures passing between orbit and cranial cavity. The orbit claims the interest of different surgeons: Ophthalmological, E.N.T. and Neurosurgical. Thus different approaches were attempted & Used for orbital tumours and problems. The anterior approach is used by the ophthalmologist while the transcranial and the lateral aproach are used by the neurosurgeons, the term proptosis is usually reserved for unilateral cases while exophthalmos for bilateral cases.

T: Angulated J-Loop. Posterior Chamber Intraocular Lens Implantation.
A: Effat A. El-Naby.
S: JEMA.
D: 12/1986
A: Fifty cases of unilateral senile cataract were chosen and E.C.C.E. was done by phakoimulsifier or double way cannula. Posterio-Chamber IOL implantation was done. Healon was used in all cases. Follow-up for one year was done. Thiry eight cases showed good visual results while 12 cases did not show visual improvement. So, posterior chamber IOL implantation can solve the problem of unilateral aphakia provided, there is proper choice of cases, proper choice of type and power of the IOL, proper removal of the lens matter by E.C.C.E., and proper operative technique using a surgical microscope and a good set of instruments. Also, healon help to facillitate the insertion of lens and to protect the ocular tissues during implantation.

T: Changes In Squint Angles Under Different Types Of General Anaesthesia.
A: Salwa R. Abbas, Emam Fouad and Naglaa A. El-Koussy .
S: BMJ.
D: 5/1987
A: Sixty patients with uncomplicated strabismus were divided into 3 equal groups, according to the type of anaesthetic used, Group I received halothane anaesthesia, group II received ether anaesthesia and group III received ketamine anaesthesia. The angle of squint was measured, using the corneal reflex technique (Hirshberg's method), before premedication, under general anaesthesia when the patient was in the surgical stage with spontaneous rsspiration, at the end of operation and 2 weeks after operation. It was found that halothane anaesthesia caused divergence, with a mean value of 15 degrees. Ether caused divergence with a mean value of 13.5 degrees, while the mean value of divergence caused by ketamine was 5.6. These changes should be considered in correcting the degree of squint.

T: Utilization of Saphenous Vein Homograft In Conjunctivorhinostomy.
A: Abd-Alla F. El-Sawy.
S: BMJ.
D: 5/1987
A: A biological canal was done with utilization of saphenous vein homograft in conjunctiorhinostomy in 20 patients. A simplified technique was used without osteal perforation. Best results were obtained when the grafts joined the conjuctival sac at the site of the original punctum.

T: Study Of The Contralateral Eye Lid After Successful Uniocular Blepharo-Ptosis Surgery.
A: Abd-Alla F. El-Sawy.
S: BMJ.
D: 5/1987
A: The contralateral eye lids were sudied in 48 patients with uniocular blepharo-ptosis, the study included the width of the palpepral fissure before and after a successful surgery. In all cases the contralateral eye showed lid drooping within a range of 1 to 2 mm which was corrected spontaneously within three months. when the preoperative width of the contralateral palpepral fissure was 8 mm, the postoperative lid drooping was 4 to 5mm in 28.3% of these cases. The lid drop needed surgical repair in 14.3% of the last group.

T: Microbiological Study of Non Herpetic Corneal Ulcer .
A: Z.M. Metwally and Nadia A. Mokhles.
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1987

A: Corneal ulcers are of two types, marginal and central. Marginal ulcers, located in the periphey, are more common and form a class in many ways distinctive from those of central locations. From the etiological point of view, marginal ulcers may be classified into two types, one type is the catarrhal ulcer due to infection, allergic or toxic reaction and is accompanied with an inflammatory reaction. The other type of marginal corneal ulcer is the metastatic type, without accompanying conjunctivitis, usually occurring in old people suffering from systemic disease.

T: EOG In Diabetic Patients.
A: M.M. Abdul Kadir, M.M. El-Hagar, Abdel-Wahab Aiad & Omar M, Afify.
S: ZUMJ
D: 6/87
A: This study has been done on 44 diabetic patients in addition to 40 normal subjects as control. The diabetic patients were divided into 3 groups (I- without apparant retionpathy. II- simple retionopathy and III- proliferative retinopathy) - EOG had been done for all cases. It has been found that, EOG ratio is low in all diabetic cases, those with retinopathy and those without. But it is more lowered in retinopathic cases. It is much more lowered in proliferative retinopathy than any other cases.

T: Value of Dacryocystography In Congenital Lacrimal Passages Obstruction.
A: Aly Masoud, Salah, A. Hassan, Abdel Tawab Abdou, Gamal Hussein and Yousef Badran.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: Distension dacyocystography with simultaneous intubation injection of the canaliculi using infusion pump was done in 21 cases of congenital lacrimal passages obstruction under general anaesthesia (ketamine HGL) with a diagnostic and therapeutic purpose. The study was carried-out in Assiut University Hospital over period of 8 months. The radiographic findings and the value of ketamine HCL anaesthesia were studied and compared with those of other authors.

T: Viteous Microsurgery in Retinal Detachment With Proliferative Vitreoretionpathy.
A: Hassan A. Mortada.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: The aim of the present study is to describe our prefered vitreous microsurgical techniques in the management of hegmatogenous retinal detachment complicated by PVR and to report our results.

T: YAG Laser Anterior Capsulotomy.
A: Shaker Ahmed Khedr, Fatma El-Hennawi and T. Abd-Alla.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: Planned extracapsular cataract extraction were done for different types of senile cataract, to study the role of Nd-YAG laser in anterior capsulotomy. As a result of this work it is proved that YAG laser is a safe and satisfactory method for anterior capsulotomy.

T: The Effect of Pentoxylline On Glucose Tolerance test, Serum Triglycerides and Serum FDP In Maturity Onset Diabetic Patients.
A: R.A. Riad, A.H. El-Nady, R.H. El-Nady, R.H. Lutfy and H. Abu-Bakr.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/87
A: EOG was recorded for 43 eyes with retinal deteahment before and after retinal detachment surgery. A significant decrease in EOG ratio was detected in all case. This decrases in EOG ratio was much more observed in largely extended cases i.e. the larger the extent of retinal detachment the less the EOG ratio. A significant improvement in EOG ratio after successful detachment

surgery was proved.

T: The Role Of Computed Tomography In Proptosis .
A: Amin Malaty, A. Sheta, Mohamed A. El-Deeb, Shadia A. Helmy and Ihab Sami Reda.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/87
A: Plain radiology and computed tomography (CT) were used to investigate twenty patients presenting with proptosis, in an attempt to elicit the cause of proptosis and evaluate CT accuracy by matching its results with different confirmatory investigations, (Laboratory Investigations, histopathological confirmation and therapeutic tests). All cases examined showed abnormallity on CT findings, whereas plain radiography revealed pathological changes in only 40% of cases.

T: The Effect of Panretinal Argon Laser Photocoaglation on Macular Oedema Cases of Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy .
A: A. Zidan, F. Abou Shousha, F.A. Hussein, S. Gaber and A. El-Masry .
S: BOSE.
D: 101987
A: Twenty five eyes in 17 diabetic patients with vairous degrees of proliferative diabetic retinopathy and maculopathy had receieved P.R.P. for treatment of their optic disc neovscularization. The degree of macular oedema was assessed before and after treatment. P.R.P. was found valuable in cases of backgraound diabetic maculopathy. It is considered to be a factor in the increase of incidence of cystoid macular oedema.

T: Subscleral Cyclocrytherapy.
A: M.A. El-Sada.
S: BOSE.
D: 1/1987
A: This paper describes a new approach to cyclocryotherapy after scleral dissection. The aim is to produce better ciliary body freezing by applying the cryo probe under a scleral flap. The incidence of complications is expected to decrease by reducing the number of applications required to achieve good results.

T: Study of Ophthalmic Manifestations In Workers Chronically Exposed To Carbon Disulphide.
A: Fathey Hanafy and Yassin El-Sadek.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: Carbon disulphide (CS2) is colourless, malodorous gas has lot of toxic effects including various systems. The toxic effects are 29% of our random stratified sample which shows vascular and C.N.S. manifestations and represented by loss of corneal sensitivity, retino-vascular changes and optic nerve changes.

T: Pneumatic Retinopexy.
A: Sherif Sheta.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: Scleral buckling has been the most popular operation for retinal reattachment in the last three decades. Although very successful in reattaching the retina, scleral bukling is not without complications, we have used intravitreal air injection in conjunction with transconjunctival cryotherapy or postoperative laser photocoagulation and postoperative positioning to treat 10 cases of selected retinal detachments. The retina was reattached in all the 10 cases with no noticeable complication. This report suggests that pneumatic retinopexy is an effective, safe, and easy

alternative to scleral buckling treating selected cases of uncomplicated retinal detachments.

T: Ocular Adnexae and Ocular Injuries.
A: S.M. Kinawy and M.B. Awad.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: Thirty cases of chalazia were injected intralesionaly with corticosteroids. They were divided into three groups according to the size of chalazion. 100% cure rate was achieved in small chalazia less than 3 mm in diameter. A moderate result (50% cure rate) was seen in medium sized chalazia, in large chalazia more than 6 mm in diameter the results are not encouraging. Histopathological changes after intralesional injection of corticosteroid was reported.

T: Ocular Penetration Cortisone Derivatives Into The Aqueous Humor After Subconjunctival Injection.
A: Mohamed Awwad, Asam Hamdy, Hamed El-Dafrawy, Asmaa Nour and M. Talaat Abdel-Aziz.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: The aim of this work is to study the concentration of cortisone derivatives in the aqueous humor of rabbit's eye after subconjuctival injection and compare in with the topical administration. Hydrocortisone and Dexamethasone were used in this study.

T: Perforating Eye Injury As An Important Cause Of Visual Loss In Upper Egypt.
A: Ebd-El-Tawab Abdou Ahmed.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: It was noticed that perforating injuries of the eye are important problems causing loss of vision of one or both eyes. Thus a study of these injuries was done on one hundred and eighty six patients who were admitted to the ophthalmic department of Assiut University Hospital in a period of two years, aiming to study the causes, types, management and prognosis.

T: Behcet's disease
A: M.M. Abdul-Kader, S. Kenawi, A.G. Selim and A. Zaher Tantawy.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: Various treatment modalities have failed to produce consistent improvement in patients having Behcet's disease. Recent reprots in the literatures however, have shown promising results with the use of colchicine. In this study 30 Patients with Behcet's disease were treated with 0.5 mg colchicine orally twice daily. At the end of two weeks of treatment, acute ocular lesions had resolved completely, the oropharyngeal and genital ulcers were greatly improved i.e. the ulcers had, either resolved completely or reduced in diameter and depth to the least one half. Within one month, all acute ocular, oropharyngeal and genital lesions had completely healed. The recurrence was greatly diminished.

T: Limitations Of Retinotomy and Retinectomy.
A: A. El-Mofty, G. Kikry, S. El-Toukhy and A. Nayel.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: One hundred and thirty two patients underwent vitreo-retinal surgery in the past three years, in which 90 had a retinotomy and 42 had a retenictomy. These patients were suffering from severe complicated cases of retinal detachment, including giant retinal tears, proliferative vasculopathies, post-treatment proliferative disease and recurent retinal detachment due to advanced proliferative vitreoretinopathy. Retinotomy was usefull to drain the sub-retinal fluid with internal tamponade as an adjuvent to scleral buckling techniques. Retinectomy allowed excision of shrunken portions of

retina, that would not reposit otherwise, inspite of extensive vitreoretinal surgery. In addition to intra-operative endo-cryo-therapy, postoperative photo-coagulation aided in sealing of the retinal tear's edges. Both gases and fluid silicone were used as internal temponade. The 42 retinectomy procedures allowed 40% anatomical reattachment. Fifty percent of those had ambulatory vision, while 20% had vision 3/60. 6/60.

T: Management of Ocular Mycosis.
A: N. El-Mowafy, S. Rashad and M. I. Abd-Alla.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: Ten cases of ocular fungal Infection have been treated with topical and subconjunctival injection of either Amphotericin B(Fungizone) Or by Miconazoie (Daktarin) both are in diluted solution and other cass were trasted by oral ketoconazole (Nizoral), in two cases were resorted to surgical interference in the form of therapeutic keratoplasty and pars plana vitrectomy with use of antifungal therapy post-operative.

T: Intraocular Rressure Changes After Nd-YAG Laser Posterior Capsulotomy In Glaucomatous Eyes.
A: N. El-Din Helah and A. Abou El-Naga.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: The effect of Nd YAG laser on I.O.P. of 10 glaucomatous patients with opaque posterior capsules was studied. Cases were grouped according to the density of the opacities and according to method of control of I.O.P prior to laser treatment. Nd YAG Laser proved to be safe with faint capsular opacities and in cases where I.O.P. is controlled by a patent external fistula.

T: Intra Corneal Haemorrahage Experimental: Histopathological Study.
A: M.M. Abdel-Kadir, M.M. Al-Hagarand A. Mangoud.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: In the present study the effect of morphine and its antagonist naloxone on the glucose production by the rat kidney slices were investigated. The action of these drugs was studied when they were in vivo injected intraperitoneally and when they were added to the incubation medium bathing the kidney slices. The mean glucose out put by rat kidney slices was 1.32 ± 075 mg/gm wt. Weight/ hour after the first hour and it was raised to 1.81 ± 0.28 mg/gm/wt. weight/hour after the second hour this rise was statistically significant . Morphineas 1 mg/kg injected intraperitoneally caused a significant rise in mean glucose output by rat kidney slices both after 1 & 2 hour incubation in comparison to output of control group. Naloxone given by intraperitoneal injection as 0.1 mg/kg weight towared output of glucose by kidney slices in comparison to control group values. Neither morphine (1 mg/L) nor naloxone (0.1 mg/l) did cause any significant change in glucose output by rat kidney slices when they were added to the incubating medium bathing the slices in comparison to the control group.

T: Idiopathic Multifocal Retinal Arteriolar Occlusion
A: Nabil El-Guindy and Mohamed Attia.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: This paper presents a clinical study of four cases showing multiple nasal retinal arterial branch occlusions of unknown case in healthy middle aged patints. All of them were subjected to extensive medical evaluation with nagetive results. Fundoscopic and fluorographic findings suggested focal arterities rather than embolism or thrombus. These cases may represent a clinical syndrome whose course is begining from the systemic as well as the ocular point of view. All patients retained good visual acuity.

T: HLA Antigens In Patients With Anterior Uveitis .
A: Waffa A. Zein, M. El-Hennawi, S.M. El-Baha and Soad Zaki .
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: The study included twenty patients with acute and/or chronic anterior uveitis and three hundred normal controls for comparison. Ocular and thorough medical examination were done for all cases in addition to histocompatibility testing for determination of some HLA specificities.

T: Histopathological Ocular Changes of Intraorbital and Intraocular Retained Iron Foreign Body.
A: M.M. Abdul Kadir, M. Al-Hagar, and A. Mangoud.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: On study of the effect of iron adminstered extrabulbarly on the ocular tissues, of rabbits, it was found that iron passes from the orbit into the eye ball. It accmulates in considerable quantities in the sclera, choroid and corneal endothelium. Inflammatory reactions occur in the sclera choroid and retina. The mechanism by which iron penetrates into, the eye ball is discussed. A comparative study is made between these effects and those obtained from intrabulbar adminstration of iron.

T: Histopathological Ocular Changes of Intraocular and Intraorbital Retained Copper Foreign Body.
A: M.M. Abdel-Kadir, M.M. Al-Hagar and A. Mangoud.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: A histopathological experimental comparative study on the effect of intraocular and intra orbital retained copper foreign body on the eyes of rabbits was done. It has been found that the intraocular copper foreign body produced a severe reaction in the uvea, retina and lens, while the extraocular structures were less severely affected. But in the case of intra orbital copper foreign body, the extra ocular structures were markedly affected and only the lens-out of all intraocular tissues-showed degeneration.

T: Glaucoma and Cataract.
A: M.B. Awad, S.M. Kenawy & A.T. Aly.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: The effect of timolol maleate 0.5% betaxolol hydrchloride 0.5% and befunolol hydrochlochloride 0.5% in 48 patients with chronic open angle glaucoma were compared. The overall mean decrease in the intraocular pressure was 6.3 mmHg and 7.1 mmHg with timolol, betaxolol and befunolol therapy respectively. The IOP was successfully controlled during the study without adjunctive therapy in 62%, 65.5% and 66.7% with timolol, betaxolol and befunolol therapy respectively. No significant variation was observed in the pulse or blood pressure in the different groups.

T: Fluorescein Angiography In Chronic Simple Glaucoma .
A: M.M. Abdel-Kadir, M.M. Al-Hagar and Abdel-Wahab, M. Aiad.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: The aim of this work was to find out the ability of the skeletal muscles of the maturity-onset diabetic to develop after strengthening exercises under control of differnt types of drugs. This work was done on thirty maturity-onset diabetics. Each of them was put on control and exercise for six weeks. The first two weeks with insulin, the second two weeks with metformin and the third two

weeks under diet control alone. During insulin therapy, an exercise program was put for each subject for strengthening the muscles power of left foot planter flexors and left quadriceps. The power of these muscles and the blood glucoce levels were measured before and after exercise. During metformin therapy, a similar exercise program to strengthen the muscle of the right plater flexors of the foot, the right quadriceps was put plus an exercise program for the right hand grip muscles, their power together with blood glucose levels were measured before and after exercises. During diet control, and exercise program was put to strengthen the left hand grip muscles. For each subject, muscle power and blood glucose were measured before and after exercises. The results showed, variable development according to the drug due to a program of exercise for two weeks. By comparing the effect of metformin and diet on the hand grip muscle, it was found that metformin is significantly more effective than diet as regards in muscle development. The blood glucose level dropped with metfomin but not with diet. On the other hand insulin therapy caused a significant result with the left planter flexors muscle power of the foot, in comparison to the effect of mettormin on the right planter flexors muscle power of the foot which was insignificant. Whereas the blood glucose level was dropped with metformin more than with insulin in the dosage used. Generally, we can say that this study showed a development in the muscle power of the diabetic patients by using strengthening exercics, whether or not this development is limited and can be decided by a further study in future for a longer period.

T: Evaluation of Different Techniques For Correction of Severe Elepharo-Ptosis.
A: Abd-Alla F. El-Sawy, Salwa R. Abbas and Osama Asfour.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: In our study special stress was laiden on the use of the new characteristic siticone material in frontalis suspension. It is a comparative study between silicone material and other traditional techniques.
T: Evaluation of Adhesive N. Butyl. 2 Cyanoacrylate For Recurrent Pterygium.
A: Shaker Ahmed Khedr, Golzamin El-Hawary and Mahmoud Hamdi .
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: The study was carried on 40 surgeries which were done for recurrent pterygium. The following different techniques of N. butyle 2. cyanoacrylate application were used :
a. Limboscleral for 15 eyes. b. Scleral application for 15 eyes c. No adhesive substance was used in the last 10 eyes as a control. The recurrence rate was high in the cases in which we did not use the adhesive substance. With the adhesive substance, the incidence of recurrence was less with the cases of multiple application technique and for 14 days duration.

T: Evaluation of Local Injection Therapy of Chalazia .
A: Abdel-Bary El-Mohamady, Hassan Al-Baz, Mohsen Shukalr, Adel Hassona and Roushdy Radwan.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: One hundred case of chalazia were divided into 4 groups. The first 25 were treated with local injection of steroid, the second group were treated by local injection of antibiotics, the third group were treated by local injection of alphapsin, and the last group were considered as control group and were injected with saline. Although surgical treatment of chalazion is effective yet corticosteroid injection has been suggested as another possibility.

T: Cyclosporin A In The Treatment of Severe Behcet's Disease .
A: A.H. Malaty, S.H. Assaad Khalil, F. Abou El-Kheir and M. Arab.
S: BOSE.

D: 10/1987
A: Ten male patients with slight threatening ocular involvement of Behcet's disease have been treated with Cyclosporin A for one year.These patients have been selected from a group of 38 Egyptian patients with Behcet's disease. All selected cases had shown no adequate response to prior cyclophosphamide and/or corticosteroid therapy. All patients under study responded to Cyclosporin A therapy with improvement of the ocular stigmate as well as the systemic features of the disease. No major sustained side effects have been manifested during the course of therapy, with no effects on haematopoiesis of organ functions. Thus, the effectiveness of therapy with cyclosporin A in Behcet's elsease is exceptionally significant when considering both safety and efficacy.

T: Computerized Tomography of Orbital Lesion (Soft and Bony).
A: Aly Mortada.
S: BOSE.
D:10/1987
A: Aims of present study about CT of orbital lesions are: The number of pictures taken can be reduced and so the prices:
1. By use of machine monitor and television thus after seeing the sagital and coronal cuts one only photographs the pictures demonstrating the lesion. These are usually about one or two .
2. In pure orbital lesions, the brain pictures are not needed.
3. If nothing abnormal is seen as in some cases of proptosis of unexplained origin due to oedema at orbital apex-no picutres are taken.

T: Combined Sodium Cromoglycate and Cryotherapy In Treatment of Spring Catarrh.
A: M.M. Abdel-Kadir, M.M. Al-Hagar, S.M. Kinawy and M.A. Ramadan.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1987
A: Not available

T: Bilateral Exudative Retinal Detachement With signs of Uvettis of Known Aetiology.
A: Aly Mortada.
S: BOSE.
D: 10/1987
A: Among about one thousand retinal detechment cases operated upon by encircling silastic 3 mm band without evacuation of subretinal fluid, in cases with or without tears, phakic or aphakic with about 95% success. Follow up for 2 years showed 14 cases (about 1%) with following peculiarities, bilateral exudative retinal detachment and unilateral in three signs of uveitis, all of them recurred. In the fourten cases different types of septic foci were found in their bodies.

T: Ocular Findings In assiut Leprosy Outpatient Clinic
A: Abdel Tawab A. Ahmad
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: 206 leprotics attending the leprosy outpatient clinic in Assiut (belonging to the Ministry of Public Health) were examined for ocular finding. The Ridley 5- group system of classification was followed, and in each group the ocular involvement was surveyed.
The overall ocular findings was 79%. The brows and eyelids were involved in 63% conjunctiva in 21% and cornea in 16%.Iritis was present in 12% cataract 15% and miscellaneous lesions were encountered in 11% of leprotics.

T: Experience With Small Incision IOLS

A: Akef El-Magraby, Mohamed Anwar, Guadalupe Ramirez, Jorge Rodriguez.
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: New materials for the manufacture of intraocular lens implants include silicone and hydrogel (Polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate or pHEMA). Cataract removal and 10L implantation through a small incision has the theoretical advantages of promoting faster recovery time with less induced astigmatism. But as with any new development, their safety and efficay must be corroborated by clinical trials. This report describes our experience with a group of eyes that underwent cataract extraction by Phacomulsification and the insertion of a folded soft intraocular lens through a small incision. Lenses were manufactured from Silicone or Hydrogel. Patient selection, surgical technique, and preliminary results with each of these materials will be reported .

T: Experiment Evaluation Of Perelorphenanthrine As A High Specific Gravity Vitreous Substitute
A: Mostafa Nabih , Mohmoud Abou -Steit, Nagdy Tawakol
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: Perflourophenanthrine (PFP) a liquid flourocarbon with a specific gravity higher than water was experimentally studied as a vitreous substitute. It seemed to be nontoxic to culture grown retinoblastoma cells. The vitrectomized eye (22) of New Zealand white rabbits were injected with PFP : 19 eyes showed a good clinical tolerance to PFP . Light and electron microscopy of these eyes varified the nontoxic nature of this liqiud.
Postoperative light-adapted electroretinography for eight tested eyes was similar to precording. Injection of PFP in the anterior chamber of rabbit eyes revealed a toxic effect on the cornea. PFP appeared to be physically and biologically suitable as a high specific gravity vitreous substitue.

T: The Effect of Oral Bromocriptine On The Intraocular Pressure Of Patients With Open-Angle Glaucoma.
A: Kahtan M. Rubaiy
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: The effect of oral bromocriptine was studied on patients with open- angle glaucoma. Treatment was discontinued three days before each session on those patients who were on treatment. This study was performed as it was noticed that oral bromocriptine 1.25 mgm reduced IOP in normal healthy volunteers. In this study the effect of the drug was satatistically significant .

T: Real Time Artifacts In Ocular Ultrasonography
A: Atul Kumar
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: Ocular ultrasonography is not without its fallacings, especially in the interpretation of a scan. To rule out false-position appearances suggesting various intraocular pathologies like intraocular tumors, retinal detachment, vitreous membranes, vitreous hamrrhage knowledge of these artifacts is very important. Artifacts are known to occur in diagnostic ultrasound due to reverberation echoes, excessive sound - saturation, imporper transducer placement and positioning surrounding electrical disturbances etc
.We undertook a study in which we have documented certain artifacts "false positives which are important to be kept under consideration during echographic scanning. We shall discuss each of these artifacts from a clinical & diagnostic point of view.

T: The Clinical and Microbiological Pattern Of Bacterial Corneal Ulcers
A: Noor Sunba, A.R. Al-Sammarrai M.W.

S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: A retrospective clinico-micrbiological study of 228 patients with corneal ulcers due to bacterial infection was performal. Positive cultures of corneal ulcers samples were obtained in 68% of all patients. A high incidence of staphylococcus epidermidis was isolated from patients ulcers, staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas streptococcus pneumonia and streptococcus were the next most frequent pathogens. No maroxella fungal infectins were observed in the present study. Of some help in identifying the causative organism were the locations of the ulcer the presence or absence of hypopyon and the frequency of perforation of the ulcer, cephaloridine, Gentamicin and polymaxin were found to be the most effective theraphy. Gram stains of ulcer samples were positive for organisms in only 13% 5 of patients and accordingly were not considered useful in determining initial theraphy of ulcers .It was concluded that treatment should be started with a broad combination of antibiotics while awaiting the culture results. Since corneal and conjunctival cultures in the majority of the control group were negative one can presume that most of the Staphylococcus epidermidis isolated from patients ulcers was exogenous in nature.

T: Pars Plana Viterctomy In Posteriorly Located Intraocular Foreign Bodies
A: Beshr A.A., Kenawy Mahmoud, A.H. Abousteit .
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: Thirteen cases of retained posteriorly located intra ocular foreign bodies undergone pars plana vitrectomy for their were extraction preoperative plain X-ray and ring were performed for the localization. Ultrasonography was used for the assessment of vitreous and retinal condition. Pars plana lensectomy was performed in addition to the vitrectomy in nine cases. Five foreign bodies were metallic while eight were non metallic. Additional retinal detachment procedure was used in five cases. Operative technique, operative difficulties postoperative complication and results were discussed.

T: E.C.C.E. : Easy Surgery
A: Samoum M. Kraien A.
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: The study shows the interest of the utilisation of the coaxial curved system with bouble current in the Cataract surgery .
This system made of micro catherter teflon and of a cortex canula gives as much satisfaction as a sophisticalted and expensive material

T: A Study Of Dermatoglyphics Of The Hand Of The Congenitalily Blind Individuals
A: F.F. Abou Shousha, F.F. Ibrahim and A.N. Abdel Aziz.
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: Owing to the common embryonic origin and time of development of both the eye and volar skin, the factors that affect the eye are liable to affect dermatglyphics. Those affect the eye may be in the from of congential ocular deformities which may ba a leading cause of blindness. We are aiming to study the dermatoglyphic features in congentially blind individuals and to compare them with normal controls in the hope that dermatolyphics might be of use in screening of congenital blindness. This work showed that congenitally blind group was associated with unusual incidence of the dermatoglyphic patterns

T: ASWAD Operation for Recurrent Entropion Trichiasis
A: Mohamed Ali El-Aswad.
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988

A: A new operation for correction of Entropion & trichiasis in both upper and / or lower lids is described in video. The idea is free skin graft from the lid in the gray line with mobilisation of orbicularis oculi muscle posteriorely to be fixed to the preximal and of the Tarsus.

T:Effect of Argon Laser Pan-Retinal Photocoagulation on Intra-Ocular Pressure
A: Said Gomaa, El Sayed Gaber
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: Pan-retinal argon laser photocoagulation was done mono-ocularly on 80 patients showing proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Applanation tonometry was done bilaterally before and immediately after each session and after one month following treatment.
Definite drop in the intra-ocular pressure of the treated eye was observed with mean drop of 3.75 mmHg in relation to the orginal pressure before treatment.

T: Central To Tip Of Anterior Chamber False Angle In Advanced Cases Of Buphthalmos
A: ALy Hassan Mortada M.D.
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: In advanced cases of buphthalmos : when periphery of cornea is adherent of iris base or also to anterior part of ciliary body (no trabeculae nor canal of schlemm) neither trabeculotomy nor trabeclectomy are effective 2- In 30 cases the new operation was performed. Details of operation are described. A perpendicular vertical to the limbus incision is ex tended centrally in elelctro cauterized deep corneal lamellae till aqueous escapes. Blunt tipped Wescutscissors cut the two lateral sides of the gaping cross 3- Follow up for 5 years showed 80 percent success in reducing the ocular tension to below normal.

T: Current Management Of P.V.R.
A: Brooks W.
S: NAACO
D: 2 /88
A: The evolution of vitreous surgical instrumention and techniques in the 1980's has resulted in a dramatic improvement in the results of vitrectomy for complicated rhegmatagenous retinal detachments. The current approaches used at the Duke Univ. Eye center in the management of such cases will be thoroughly described and illustrated includingthe use of gas, silicone oil retinotomy, tacks and retinal .

T: Eye Filled With Silicone Oil After Vitrectomy By Surgical And Nd YAG Laser Relaxing Retinotomies
A: J. Haut Fi Pinon Pignero
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: We have been using silicone oil in the treatment of proliferative vitreoretinopathy for the past twelve years, after dissecting the epiretinal membranes . For the last four years we have treated the secondary inferior retinal detachment by means of relaxig retinotomies using kloti electrical scissor after endodiathermy Immediately following the dissection the posterior retina flattens under the pressure of the silicone. It is attached during the operation by endocryotherapy ,or later using argon laser photococagulation. It is now possible to perform certain retinotomies with the Nd YAG laser a technique which been used in 25 cases

T: Steriod Induced Glaucoma
A: Dr. Ayser Mammo

S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: 42 patients suffering from vernal cattarh presented with steroid induced glaucoma with or without cataract as a result of the prolonged use of local steroids . A high percentage of patients came from the western governorate which is close to the syrian and jordanian borders. The vast majority of patients presented with bilateral glaucoma. Dispite the use of local steroids to both eyes 4 cases presented with unilateral glacoma . Contrary to the previously reported cases family history of glaucoma was negative in the the vast majority of our cases. Sometimes it took months rather than weeks for the IOP to come down after cessation of local steroids and occasionaly the IOP went up again shopthy afterwards. Patients whose IOP did not come down to normal levels without medical treatment underwent surgery. The results and surgical outcome are discussed and presented in details. The haphazard use the sale of drugs without prescription and patients ignorance has proved to be a blinding danger to our community.

T: The Epidemiological Pattern Of Glaucoma In Kuwait
A: M.S. Noor Sunba
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: The observed incidences for all types of glaucoma which were diagnosed during the period Jan 1982 -Dec 1985 in a well-defined catchment area of Ibn Sina Hospital Kuwait are presented . The Study showed that the overall incidence of glaucoma in kuwait is apparently less than in western Countries . Such low glaucoma is most probably due to the fact that kuwaiti population comprises more young people than the Western Countries. The majority of patients were found to have closed angle glaucoma. Secondary glaucoma was the most common type of the of the disease, and appeared in most patients to be lens-induced due to hypermature cataract .In contract primary open angle glaucoma is relatively rare in comparison to other types of the disease . Our results indicate that there is a statistically significant higher incidence of glaucoma in frequency with increasing age. The annual observed incidence of glaucoma has also shown a gradual increase over the years. This latter findings may be directly related to the documented increase in average age of kuwaitis and the significant improvement in their standard of living.

T: Management Of Corneal Vascuiarization
A: Dr .Mohamed M. El Dessouky, Amal A. Abd El-Wahab , Mostafa A. El-Hadad .
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: Corneal vascularization is a sequal of many pathological conditions affecting the cornea. It is commonly a manifestation of an inflammatory reaction mediated by leucocystes.
The management of corneal vascularization depends on the extent depth of the invading blood vessels. The present work reports the result of a comparative study of different lines of a management of superficial corneal vascularization in preparatory for penetrating keratopylasty.

T: Laser Trabeculoplasty In Chronic Glaucooma
A: Korra A., Kasem A., Zeidan A ., Elhennawi M., Abdalla A.
S: NAACO
D: 2 /1988
A: Argon laser trabeculoplasty was performed on 90 eyes of 75 patients with chronic simple glaucoma .
Follow-up was continued for nine months at least. The mean reduction in the intraocular pressure was 7.7 ± 6.4 m.m. Hg. (Appl.). The procedure was found to be safe and effective., with minimal operative and postoperative complications. It reduced the intraocular pressure to a safe level, as the only therapy, in about 73% of the treated eyes. Some factors were found to influence the outcome :age, duration of the disease, previous medical therapy, angle width and level of the intraocular

pressure. Some factors had no predictive value : sex, number of burns and power used.

T: Posttraumatic Bacillus Endophthalmiti and Its Treatment with Total Recovery
A: Khalid, J. Awan.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Intraocular infection with Bacillus subtilis and B. cereus is well known for its extreme rapidity of destruction of the eye, and reports of recovery from it with any useful vision are virtually unknown. The author presents his experience with bacillus endophthalmitis following perforating injuries in five field and forest workers. The first four patients lost their eyes despite all efforts. The experience gained from these observations was employed in the succeful treatment of the fifth patient, with ultimate recovery of full vision. This is the first ever case of its kind in the ophthalmic literature. The author comments on factors that weight heavily in the successful treatment of of bacillus endophthalmitis.

T: Ultrasonic Measurment of the Axial Length of the Eye from Birth to Puberty
A: Eglala El Said.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The objectives of this study is to invstigate, the axial length of the eye in both sexes at different ages from birth to puberty ad throw light on the affect of some ocular diseases on the axial length. The axial length of 160 eyes was measured by ultrasonography in children their aged varied from one month to 14 years. 100 eyes were normal and 60 eyes showed pathological changes, such as developmental cataract, traumatic cataract, Bupthalmos, pseudoglioma, retinoblastomas and myopia. We found that there is a rapid increase in the axial length of normal eyes in the first year and half of life, then followed by slower rate up to the ag of 14. The rate of growth in pathological eyes differe according to the type of the pathology.

T: The Safe and Durable Casular Bag Fixation
A: J. H. Greite.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The advantages of capsular bag fixation are obvious. To ensure lens implantation into the capsular bag a special managing of the anterior capsultomy is nessessary. The circular dapsule opening technique "capsulorhexis" maintains the integrity of the peripheral anterior capsule, providing an intact and stable capsular bag, so that a safe and durable fixation of the the lens in the bag is guaranteed, even with lenses, the diameter of which are much larger of the anterior capsule.

T: Static and Kinetic Perimetery in Glaucoma.
A: Tarek Abou El Nasr
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: 30 cases of open angle glaucoma were subjected to kinetic and static perimetery to compare their value in early detection of glaucomatous field defects.

T: Implantation of Flexible and Rigid Disc-Shaped Lenses in the Capsular Bag After Capsulorhexis
A: Jurgen H. Greite.
S: NAACO

D: 2/1988
A: The circular openingo f the capsular bag with smooth edge allows a safe and durable capsular fixation not only with flexible, soft disc shaped lenses but also with rigid lenses the diameter of which is larger than the anteriror capsular opening. various typical implantations with different lens types are demonstrated.

T: Evaluation of Iols
A: Nabil Mammo, Sarra Taki
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: This is a study of my first 200 IOLS that were performed over the past 2 years utilizing the ECCE technique the tap throws light on the anticipated difficulties and how to overcome them during the period of transition from ICCE to ECCE. The operating microscope was used in all cases. PC and AC lenses of different models and firms were implanted in patients between the ages of 7-80 years. Most of the post-op. complications occured while the patients were still in hospital but they settled down without much deleterious effect. It seems that the published figures of posterior capsular thickening are over estimated. In our experience PC lenses prove to superior to AC lenses. A good percentage of patients attended for follow up, the results and final visual outcome are discussed in details. Invariably the patients were very happy to have lenses put in and all but one asked for a lens to be put in the fellow eye. The speaker firmly blieves that lenses are in to stay this time, and encourages fellow conservative opthalmic surgeons to start doing them.

T: Removal of Macular Puker by Parsplana Viterectomy
A: Schiro
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: No author's abstract
T: Methylcelulose a Viscoeiastic Material in Anterior Segment Surgery.
A: M. I. Abdalla, N. El Mowafy, S. Rashad, O. Rasla.
S: NAACO
D: 2/88
A: Our experience with methyleclIulose in anterior segment surgery is reported (Extra capsular cataract extraction with or without introcular lens implantation and penetrating keratoplasty)

T: Problems of Advanced Technology in Ophthalmic Surgery.
A: Aly El Mofty, Gamil Fikry Sayed El Toukhym, Mamdouh El safie and Amr Nayel.
S: NAACO
D: 2/88
A: Modern technology has offered a wide variety of new instruments and techniques, in diagnoses ad managment of ophthalmic surgery. Specific problem render difficulties for optimum utilisation of such equipment, such as training, maintanance, and repair of equipment special consideration will be offered for the optimal system in Vitreo retinal Surgery in developing countries.

T: Peripheral Proliferative Vitreo Retinopathy P.P.V.R.
A: Aly El Mofty, Gamil Fikry, Sayed El Toukhy Mamdouh El Safie and Amr Nayel.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Peripheral P.V. R. is becoming a more recognised entity of the difficult problem of advanced Proliferative Vittreo - Retinopathy. This includes cyclitic membranes, anterior loop traction and other forms of vitreos contracture.
Two hundred and sixty cases of retinal detachment with peripheral P.V. R. will be presented. Statiscal anaylsis will include, type, management and prognosis. Anatomical and functional results

will be presentd with disscusion of various options of surgical management.

T: The History of Phacoemulsification beginning from the Ancient Egyptiens to Kelman's Ultrasonic Machine and the Modern Double Beam Laser - Phaco Ablation
A: M. U. Dardenne.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Phacoaspiration and emulsification is a very old technique that became forgotten for a long time. The roman historian Josephus Flavius, living in the time of Juesus Christ, descirbed the technique of the ancient Egyptian Ophthalmic surgeons. They broke down the opaque lens bimanuelly between two glas tubes in the anterior chamber and aspirated the cataract. Later in the 9th (A.D.). century Hamadi descirbed a similar technique. The aspiration was performed with silver needles, looking like the Irrigation - Aspiration - tip of our modern Phaco machines. In later centuries ophthalmic surgeons prefered the easier declinining - and Reclining - Techniques so that emulsification became forgotten.

T: Survey Screening by tonometry (Applanation)
A: Sheta A. S., Said M. E., El Rifaie A., Sabry , N. A.; El Kashlan K.M.; El hinnawy M., Nabawy, S. and others Univ. of Alexandria, Egypt Schwartz, J. T.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: During the implementation phase of Egypt/US Collaborative Glaucoma Project (Jan 1980 - May 1981) an appropriate sample of Egyptian adults 45 years old and above from two districts in Alexandria city, had undergone a survey screening by tonometry (Schiotx and applanation). Different variants were studied in relation to IOP, including distribution, age, sex, occupation, eye examined, education, medication, apparatus used ect. analysis and discussion of computarised data collected are presented.

T: Subscleral Trabeculectomy
A: Mohamed H. Emarah
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The author will present his own techniques of performing the subscleral trabeculectomy for cases of chronic simple glaucoma.

T: Cholesterolosis of the Anterior Chamber
A: Abdel Tawab A. Ahmed and K. Abdel Nasser
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: A 19 year old student and a 12 old girl with cholesterol like crystals in the anterior chamber were reported. The clinical picture of each case was discussed. Microscopic examinationand and chemical analysis of the aspirated fluid from the anterior chamber revealed that the material was cholesterol.

T: Damage Caused by Irradiation ot Rabbit Eye.
A: Magdoline El Gammal, Fathia El refai, Fadel M. A. Medhat El Messeiry and Fawzy El Shobaki
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Radiation cataract is one of the most common disease particulary in the third world countries/ it is mainly caused by the long term exposure to Ulltraviolet spectrum which causes drastic and

irrevcrible molecular damage of lens proteins. In this work systematic biophysiced examination of the effect of neutron and gamma irradiation on the Molecular structure and composition of the eye lens with and without its capsule, has been performed.
They study included electrophoretic, gle filtration, viscosity and dielectric properties measurement. The results show that serious molecular damage are produced by even very low of irradiation, that meutron effects are more serious than those caused by gamma irradiation.

T: Further studies on Leber's Optic Neuropathy for Possible Single Base Alteration In mt.
A: Mohammad, A. M. El Hifnawy. and Irene H.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Polyacrylamide denaturing gradient gelectrophoresis was utilized to detect possible single base alteration in an 890 base - pair (b) segment of mitochondrial (mt.) DNA from members of a family suffering from Leber's optic neuropathy. A specific cloned mt. DNA sequence was used as a probe to form duplex DNA fragments for this study. DNA from a total of 14 members of this Leber's family and from controls was studied. The sensitivity of the used method allows detection of 25-40% of all possible single base substitutions. Thus far no such alteration was detected. Further work is required to modify the procedure to detect other base substitutions and to apply such procedure to other segments of the mt. DNA.

T: Silicon Oil Injection in Treatment of Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy.
A: Ahmed Barrada, Hazem Azab, Sayed Elywa, Saady El Hial.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Diabetic retinopathy is one of the leading cause of blindness in the world. Eventually tractional retinal detachment that include the macular area and the vision is markedly affected. The author will emphasize advanced vitreo retinal surgery of these cases with silicon oil injection. Indications, contraindications, techniques, and complications will be presented in details.

T: Pars Plana Vitrectomy For The Intra Ocular Foreign Bodies
A: Prof Dr. Nabil M. El-Guindi Prof Dr. Sayed S. Hussein Dr. Medhat S. Abdel Salam
S: NAACO
D: 2/11988
A: 15 cases of penetrating injuries associated with retained intra ocular forign bodies has been treated by pars plana vitrectomy and foreign body extraction using intra ocular forceps.
Our aim was to restore ocular integrity remove blood and devitalized tissue and foreign body extraction aiming at preventing secondary complicationS: mainly vitreous traction and intra ocular fibrosis
Final visual acuity of 6/18 or better was achieved in 3 cases (20%) 6/36 in 6 cases (40%) 6/60 or better in 3 cases (20%), 3/60 in one case (7%) finger counting at 50 cm in one case (7%) and vision of light perception which had projection in 2 cases (13%).

T: Langhm's Machine In Diagnosis Of Ocular Blood Flow
A: M. Langham (U.S.A.)
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: No author's abstract.

T: Parsplana Vitrectomy In Post Dislocasted Lens
A: M. El Hennaway (Egypt)
S: NAACO

D: 2/1988
A: No author's abstract.

T: Peimary Conjunctival Rhinosporidosis And The Clincopathological Features Of Concomitant Secondary Papilloma-Virus Infection :
A: M.S. Noor Saad Y. Al-Ali Said El-Temtamy
S: NAACO
D: 2/88
A: The present study described for the first time the clinical light and electron microscopic findings of two cases of conjunctival rhinosporidiosis. One was with concurrent infection of papillomavirus. Investigations at the ultrastructural level have provided additional information on the development of Rhinosporidium seeberi and would suggest that the formation of the wall of this organism is a continuous morphological and biochemical spectrum throught its cytological maturation . In contradistinction to the usual histopathologic picture of rhinosporidiosis, the case with the viral infection lacked the characteristic marked inflammatory reaction .This finding together with the relatively short interval of the frequent recurrences of this lesion have led us to postulate the presence of a localized acquired immune deficiency may be caused by an immunosuppression mechanism .This is probably mediated by papillomavirus and / or due to the weak antigenicity of the host virus-infected cells which contain copies of viral DNA in an unintegrated form.

T: Aetiology And Recurrance Of Ptergia Among Indignous Africans In Zambia
A: Dr. Medi Kawuma
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The outcome of 80 Pterygia operations on indignous Africane in Zambia is discussed The good result obtained suggest that the "bare sclera" technique used here is sound and provides firm ground for the view that at least for the time being this is the recommended method among Aricans.
Much has been written about Pterygia the possible aetiological factors as well as the high recurrance rate Most studies on pterygia have been carries out in Europe, Ausstralia and the Middle East. A limited study on an indignous African Poppulation appears to indicate that recurrances hardly occur after excission of pterygium, using the "bare-sclera" techinque. It may that minor insignificant or unnoticeable dust trauma along the inter palperbral fissure may be an important aetiological factors . A study of 80 consecutive pterygia patients is pressented .

T: Rate of Different Clinical Presentations Of Spring Catarrh.
A: Adel M. Hassan , Eglal El Said and H. Hilal
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Aiming to determine the rate of differnet clinical presentations among patients with spring catarrh, 225 patients suffering from the disease were examined. Correlations have been done between the age of patients and different clincial types, between the age and sex of patients, between the age of onest of the disease and its different clincial types as well as the duration of the disease with its different clincal type corneal involuement could be detected in 22.2% of patients suffereing from spriig catarrh included in this series.

T: Lamellar Tarsectomy
A: Mohamed El-Rifai
S: NAACO
D: 2/88
A: Lamellar tarsectomy (superficial or deep) is a new operation which was done in six cases of multiple chalazia .The technique and a preliminary analysis of its results and merits are discussed.

This operation should replace the combined excision of palpebral conjunctiva and tarsus in cases of multiple chalazia severe vernal conjunctivitis and papillary trachoma with hyaline and amyloid degeneration of the conjunctiva and tarsus.

T: The Effects Of Argon Laser Photocoagulation On The Electrorestingram In Diabetic Retinopathy
A: Hoda Saber, Sherif Badr, Hamed Rabie
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The aim of this work is to study the effects of panretinal laser photocoagulation on the electro retinogram in patients presented with diabetic retinopathy.
Thirty four patieents with proliferative diabetic retinopathy presented with new disc vessels and /or fibrovascular vitreoretinal proliferations were treated with pan retianl photocoagulation using Argon laser.
ERG was done for each case before starting the treatment regim immediatly after each session, after 3 weeks and after 3 months.
Comparison between retinal functions before and after pan retinal photocoagulation will be discussed in this work.

T: Evaluation of Visual Evoked Potential in Diagnosis of Hepatic Encephalopathy.
A: Dr. Fatma El.Hennawi , Prof Dr. Mohamed Hamdi
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: VEP recordings were examined in 25 patients with liver cirrhosis and Bilharzial liver fibrosis as well as for 10 normal subjects. For all subjects liver function tests were done as total serum protiens, serum albumin and prothrombin time they were also indergone through psychometric studies as digit span, clock design trail making tests and simple motility tests.

T: Occlusion As A Main Therapy In Managment Of Squint (Strabishmus) and amblyopia
A: W.H. Massound
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: A retropective study was undertaken on 499 patients of different ages and different causes of strabismus and amblyopia. Of these 184 are children below age 12 and 315 big adults .
The importance of simple occlusion of the good eye in cases of amblyopia, not only at the sensitive period known for the effectiveness of patch occulusion treatment but also at adolescence is illustrated.
The type of occlusion partial or complete and the duration of occlusion is evaluated for each patient according to the initial response.
This is more important especially in adult group. Out of 230 cases of adult amblyopia 170 cases responded to occlusion measur, 60 cases did not respond to occlusion treatment in this study.

T: Surgical Correction Of Overeating Inferior Oblique Muscle
A: Abdel Hamid El Sinbawy.
S: NAACO
D: 2/11988
A: 15 cases of convergent squint with overacting inferior oblique muscle are reported. Their ages ranged from 5 to 25 years. 5 cases had moderate angle up to 25°, ad 1 cases with higher angle. Correction of angle of squint by recession ad resection of medial and lateral rectus muscles, and myomectomy of inferior obliqe by removal of 2 mm. from the muscle in the same sitting was

done. The result was very good for correction of hypermetropia.

T: Giant Papillary Conjuctivitis Serious Problem of Contact Lenses.
A: Khaled A. Eyada
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The article deals with the problem of GPC in relation to contact lenses. Early discovey how to diagnose, this relation to different types of lenses and treatment.

T: Intrascleral Gonio-Trepano- Iridencleisis
A: Mohamed El Rifai
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: El Rifai (1976) puplishd a combined technique of intrascleral gonio-trepano-iridencleisis (ISGTI) for glaucoma, with a discussion on the preliminary analysis of its results and merits. This combined operation was performed on 640 eyes of 515 glaucomatos patients in the period from 1973 to 1986 with successful results in 87% of eyes operated upon.

T: Fundus Flavimaculatus
A: Mohamed Attia.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: In this poster we present the opthalmoscopic appearance and the angiographic findings of typical case of fundus flavimaculatus.

T: A New Technique of Brow Suspension for Ptosis Operation.
A: V. Prasad
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: In recent years surgery for ptosis has been a question of debate. The use of autogenous grafts for elevation of ptotic lid in absence or partial action of levator muscle has been parcticed since long. Many techniques have bee advised and the most of them differ in the shape of graft which has been placed between the frontalis and the tarsus. In present paper a new technique of suspension of autogenous fascia lata graft with the frontalis muscle has been described. The present technique was performed on 16 cases of ptosis including 8 cases of congenital simple ptosis and 8 of acquired ptosis with total loss of levator function. The technique of operation, its merrits and demerits have been described in detail.

T: Radial Keratotomy, current Status
A: George O. Waring III
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: A review of the current status of radial keratotomy for nyopia based on the results of the prospective evaluation of adial keratotomy (PERK) study and other reports. Current natraopentive ultrasonic pachymetery, and 4 to 8 incisions. The procedure is most effective for 2 to 5 diopters of myopia, approximately 75% of these eyes having a refraction of +/-. 00 D after surgery. Severe complications are rare, 99% of eyes having the same best corrected visual acuity before and after surgery, late bacterial keratitis and traumatic rupture of the globe have occurred in a few eyes. The refraction stabalizes in most eyes by one years but progresses in 8% after that time the outcome is not predictable for an individual person.

T: Keratoplasty for Vascularized Leucoma
A: Momtaz Hegazy

S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Vascularized leucoma is a real problem in keratoplasty as revascularisation is common, with graft opacification. Various lines of treatment were described. Actual cautery was tried on table as a first step in keratoplasty for vascularized leucoma with good results. The results of this line of treatment in 25 cases are discussed.

T: Rupture of Descement's Membrane in Keratoconus
A: Senichi Nakada, Akihiro Takahashi, Tasuo Yamaguchi, Atsushi Kanai, Akira Nakajima.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The rupture of Descemet's membrane was studied in one thousand eight hundred eighty nine keratocons patients who visited dept. of ophthalmology, Juntendo University from 1964 to 1985
The rupture of Descemet's membrane was found in seventy eight eyes of 71 cases (3.75%)
The rupture of Descemet's membrane was found in sixty three eyes in 58 males and 15 eyes in 13 females.
The onset of the rupture of Descemet's was 20.28 years old in males (11-31 yr. old) and 16.67 years old in females (11-26 yr. old) on average.
After the Decemet's rupture developed, penetrating keratoplasty was performed in twenty eight eyes (35.9%) and contact lenses were refitted with 28 eyes (3.9%).
The direction of the rupture of Descemet's membrane was found in horizontal (44 eyes, 546), oblique (12 eyes, 15.4%), and vertical (3 eyes, 39%). No data were available in 19 eyes (24.3%)
It seems that the pressure from the lids may play a role to produce the rupture of Descemet's membrane in horizontal direction.

T: Stereopsis of the Infantile Eostropia
A: N. Yasuda.,Koichi Tamaki, Kouji Yazawa, M. Kawamura, Kazuo Katoh, Akira Nakajima.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: 45 infantile esotropia cases. Followed up for 10 years or more, was classified into 3 prognostic grous (Excellent, Good, Fair). This was done by using the Japanese Amblyopia and Strabismus (J.A.S.) Classification for prognosis of infantile esotropia. The streopsis of these cases was evaluated by Liquid Phase Difference haploscope which was developed by us in 1978.

T: Goblet Cell Population among Patients with Inactive Trachoma
A: Barbara Blodi, Khalid F. Tabbara, King Khaled.
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: We performed impression cytology on 31 trachoma patients with scarred (but not keratinized) conjunctiva and 30 age and ethically matched controls. Impressioncytology confirmed biopsy specimen findings that the nasal conjunctiva contains the greates goblet cell concetration. Trachoma patients with severe scarring and significantly less goblet cell counts than those with mild scarring ($p<0.05$). In another group of ten patients with severe trachoma and keratinization, there was marked reduction or absence of goblet cells. Trachoma appears to initiate a viscious cycle of conjunctival scarring, mucs deficiency, and chronic conjunctival inflammation. These changes eventuate in ocular surface abnormalities and loss of the anatomic integrity of the corneal epithelium leading to secondary bacterial infections. Loss of goblet cells of the conjunctiva in patients with trachoma may therefore explain some of the changes that occur in patients with trachoma.

T: Pattern of Chlamydial Ocular Infection in the Newborn in the Delta, Egypt.
A: Salama S., Zaki S., Said, M.E. Malaty, R., Shazly, M.

S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: This study was carried out in four Egyptian villages in the Sidi Ghazi subdistrict of the Al - Beheira Governorate. During this work (1979- 1981) 88 children have been followed from birth up to 12 months of eye by examination at the neonatal period, 3,6,9, and 12 months of age. Eyes were examined clinically to detect hyperaemia, mucopurulent conjunctivitis and trachoma Conjunctival smears to detect chlamydial inclusions, other microbial pathogens and cytological features, Tears were obtained with a cellulose sponge and tested for chalmydial antibodies bymiro-IF. with Giemsastain and micro - IF. It appeared that the rate of infection increased steadily : 25% of children were infected with Chlamydia agents by 9 months and 50% by the end of the first year. Therefore, in diagnosis of chlamydial eye infection in rural endemic areas, it is advisable to follow more than one procedure to get a more accurate evaluation.

T: Conjuncival Lymphocyte Subsets In Trachoma
A: Khalid F. Tabbara, MD. Eileen Burd, M.S., Amin Ansr M.D.,
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: Monoclonal antibodies were used to assess the lymphocyte populations in conjunctival biopsy specimens obtained from patiets in trachoma (active or inactive) undergoing tarsotomy for the correction of trachoma induced entropion Peroxidease-labelled monoclonal antibodies OKY4 (identifies T- helper .inducer lymphocytes) OKT8 (indentifies T-suppressor / cytotoxic lymphocytes) OKT8 (indentifiies B- lymphocytes) and antisera specific for IgG IgA and IgM were used to identify lymphocyte subpopulations and immunoglobulins in the conjunctival biopsy specimens when grouped by disease activity, conjunctival specimens from 6 of the 13 (46%) active trachoma patients revealed T- suppressor /cytotoxic lymphocytes while 9 of thel 2 (75%) inactive trachoma patients had T- suppressor / cytotxic lymphocytes. The one specimen which contained T-helper lymphocytes was from an active case. B- lymphocytes were been in moderate numbers in all conjunctival biopsy specimens and all specimens stained for IgG, IgM, and IgA in the stromal interstitial space Immunoglobulin staining was strongest with IgA and weakest with IgM.

T: Trachoma Agent in EgypT: Type, Mode of Spread, Infection, and Sensitivity.
A: Samia El Ghobashy, Ahmed Farag
S: NACCO
D: 2/1988
A: The study was undertaken in rural Egyptian village to evaluate the prevalence, sequllae and pattern of trachoma in the preschool aged children. The role of epidemiological, socioeconomic, fly population density and family unit in transmission of trachoma.
It was found that; all children acquired trtachoma within the first three years of life, but trachoma disability lesions presented only 6.1% of the healed lesions. Two chlamydial strains were found in this age group. The frequency in children was high in houses with bad social or enviromental actors and high fly density.
Chlamydia were cultured only from. 1.3% of flies samples collected. The curve for fly population density during the car followed the curve for the prevalence of positive trachoma in the eye of children.

T: Early Light in Trachoma Research Contributions from Egypt 50 Years Ago - Their relevance Tody
A: David G. Wilson
S: NAACO
D: 2/1988
A: The establishment in 1926 of the Giza Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory under its first

Director Dr. Rowland Wilson, provided the starting point for an impressive programme into the elucidation of the Pathology and Aetiolopy of Trachoma, one of mans most crippling, scourges. Using extensive data from the population-based ocular morbidity programme in the village of Bahtim during the 193C's together with thorough microbiological and histological studies supported by animal experimentation in this period, there emerged an understanding of the epidemiology and natural history of this disease, its histopathological characteristics and in particular the significance of Inclusion Bodies. From this were developed practical and far reaching concepts for treatment and public health control measures. This work is suggested as a model for the team work approach to the study, understanding and control of disabling ocular disease, particularly among the poor and disadvantaged which make up a major proportion of mankind.

T: Ultrasonic Evaluation "Orbital Pseudotumors"
A: Atul Kumar, Betharia Subhash.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: Echography is one of the advanced diagnostic approaches in the study of orbital soft tissue and myogenic lesions. With this in view, cases with proptosis and who had suspected clinical features suggesting orbital inflammation, underwent echographic analysis for exact diagnosis, extent of inflamatory involvement, optic nerve involvement and extraocular muscle measurements and followed up after a course of steroids, when the echography (A & B scans) were repeated. We have attempted to represent the various echographic patterns in orbital pseudotumours, and also tried to differentiate it from irregular, solid tumours of the orbit with which it can be confused. In conclusion, the study highlights the important role of ultrasonic examination in the detection & follow up of this important entity.

T: Ocular Emergencies At The Lagos University Teaching Hospital.
A: Ajesola A. Majekodunmi.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: A prospective study of ocular emergencies seen at the Accident and Emergency Unit of Lagos University Teaching Hospital over 1 year period is reported. There were more male patients seen than females. Almost one-third of the patients were in the first decade of life whilst 80% were below the age of forty. Most of the patients presented with history of trauma, pain, red eye and visual loss respectively and were mainly uniocular. The three common causes of ocular emergencies are injury, inflammation and foreign bodies. The aetiological factors are discussed and suggestions made on management of ocular emergencies in a developing country.

T: keratomileusis in Situ
A: Akef El-Maghraby, Eduardo Viteri, Luis Ruiz.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: One of the authors (LR) has developed a modified keratomileusis technique called "keratomileusis in Situ". In this variation of Barraquer's concept, a second keratectomy is done under the first one, then the first resected disc is sutured back in place. The cornea is thus flattened, reducing its dioptric power and correcting myopia. Some advantages of the technique include faster visual rehabilitaion time because no freezing is needed, that it may correct higher degres of myopia and that it apparently has more accuracy. This report describes the technique, its indications and preliminary results on our first 20 cases.

T: Response of Human Lens Epithelium To Pmma Iol.
A: M. Emarah, Luc Missotten, Naber El-Metwalli.
S: NAACO.

D: 2/1988
A: No author's abstract.

T: A Dry Intercapsular Cataract Extraction Technique in the Bag Lens Implantation.
A: Aziz Anis.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: This exhibit will describe a new technique of anterior capsulotomy, nucleus delivery, cortical clean-up and lens implantation done completely with the aid of sodium hyaluronate without any recourse to simultaneous continous irrigation with BSS. This technique provides a level of surgical control not previously available to the surgeon. A superior degree of corneal endothelial protection is one of its many unique advantages. The preliminary results of an ongoing randomized prospective study comparing this technique with conventional aspiration/irrigation techniques will be presented.

T: Guidelines For The Selection Of An Anterior Chamber Lens: A Personal Viewpoint.
A: Aziz Anis.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: The intraocular implant surgeon today is presented with a large number of anterior chamber lens implants from which to choose. This paper is intended to provide the surgeon with logical guidelines for assistance in this selection. These guidelines are based on as analysis of the different configurations of anterior chamber lens haptic designs and an examination of the benefits and difficulties associated with them, both during operative procedure and the short-and longterm-postoperative follow-up.
T: Central Eales Clinical Evaluation and significance.
A: Atul Kumar, H.K. Tewari, R.V. Azad & P.K. Khosla.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: Classical Eales disease is characterised in its earliest stages, by localised areas of peripheral retinal oedema with sheathing of the small calibre vascular branches, late though the disease process extends more posteriorly. However central Eales is a commonly encountered entity which presents itself as central venous occlusion and where peripheral vessels are spared, and the disease process primarily involves the larger peripapillary vessels and the macula thus affecting vision at a very early stage. We reviewed fifteen cases with this pathology and shall discuss the retinal findings, visual affection, age group involved and other ocular & systemic features. Though a majority of these cases did not reveal any systemic tuberculosis affection or positive investigations for the same, emperical therapy with antitubercular drugs proved very beneficial.

T: Examination of Corneal Endothelium At An Ordinary Silt Lamp With Special Contact Glass.
A: George Eisner.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: No author's abstract.

T: Evaluation and Treatment of Subretinal Neovascular Membranes.
A: Nabile El-Guindy, Mohamed Attia.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988

A: Subretinal neovascular membrane is a tissue response to injury or disease.It has been observed idiopathically as well as in association with many conditions. This paper involves the study of 30 cases with subretinal neovascular membranes located outside a circle of 100 micron away from the borders of the capillary free zone. We discussed their clinical and angiographic findings and evaluated the result of Argon Laser treatment of these cases.

T: In Ultrastructural Study.
A: O. Raslan , S. El-Hifnawi, M.I. Abd-Alla.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/1988
A: The repairing elements in the retina and choroid after induction of a lesion by photocoagulation were claimed to be RPE, Muller's cells, astrocytes, and choroidal fibroblasts. The degree of participation of each element in scar formation was disputed to depend upon the degree and extent of damage inflicted. RPE cells can regenerate from the lesion either by sliding to fill the resultant defect or through proliferation. PRE cells in charge share other repairing elements their duties in different eays. An experimental study was carried out using new leiss exnon - arc photocoagulator to induce tetinochoroidal lesions of a severe degree in the idperiphery of minipigs' retinae. Lesions were studied histopathologically and cytopathologically ten minutes and twelve weeks after photocoagulation. Pathological aspects of a healing RPE cell have been emphasized. The role of these cells in the repair process and their possible clinical implications have been discussed.

T: Pneumatic Retinopexy, Results of A Clinical Trial .
A: Bernd M. Kutzscher, M.D.
S: NAACO.
D: 2/88
A: Pneumatic Retinopexy has recently been described as an alternative to scleral buckling in treatment of hegmatogenous retinal detachment. The surgery uses trans-conjunctival cryotherapy, intracoular gas injection, and post operative positioning. A prospective clinical trial of this procedure for selected cases in Saudi Arabia has initially shown excellent results. In the inrst 20 cases, the re-attachment rate has been 95% with 1 late failure, for a total success rate of 90%. Both treatment failures were subsequently re-attached with concentional surgery.
There have been no instances of glaucoma, cataract, subretinal gas, endophthalmitis, or other major complications. The surgery has been successful in a variety of clinical situations, including total detactment, chronic detachment, degenerative myopia, aphakia, aphakia with vitreous to the vound and pseudophakia. The procedure offers a variety of advantages, including rapid and simplified surgery, prompt recovery, minimal tissue trauma, absences of globe distortion, and use of local anesthesia. It is especially useful in insances of high risk for general anesthesia. Because paneumatic etinopexy is a brief procedure and can be performed under ocal anesthesia in a suitable out-patient setting, it has potentially major importance in treatment of retinal detachemt a developing countries. The major disadvantage of penumatic etinopxy to date appears to be post-operative positioning or five days. Long-term follow up to detect instances of late detachment will be needed.

T: The Faciltty Of Aqueous Outflow, and The Rate of Aqueous Flow In Diabetics.
A: Amr Salah Hakim.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: The Autonops computerized tonometer-tonogram has been used to estimate the facility of aqueous outflow as well as the rate of aqueous flow in 100 normotensive eyes of 62 diabetic patients.Additional data obtained during the procedure were the ocular rigidity and the P/C value. Results obtained were compared to those of 30 normotensive eyes of 19 nondiabetic subjects of

comparable age. Although the outflow facility of the diabetics turned out to be significantly lower than that of the cortrols, yet both had comparable initial intraocular pressures. This is due to the lower rate of aqueous flow in the eyes of diabetics. Furthermore, ocular regidity is significantly higher than average in diabetic eyes.

T:Myotoxicity of Local Anaesthesia In The Eye .
A: Abdel-Aziz Saad, M. Fathi Saad, and Fawzeya Abdel-Fattah.
S: MJCU.
D: 3/1988
A: An experimental study was done to demonstrate the myotoxic effects of local anaestheties on the rabbit extraocular muscles. The experments were conducted on 30 rabbits divided into 3 groups. Commonest 3 local ansesthetic drugs used in Ophthalmology (Xylocaine 2%, marcaine 0.75% and larbocaine 4%) were used and the results compared.The drugs were injected directly into the muscles or/and into the retrobulbar space. The muscles that had been given injections were examined histologically for evidence of myotoxicity at 2 hours, 1,2,4 and 8 days after injection. The 3 drugs were found to be myotoxic. Muscle degeneration started few hours after injection. The degree of degeneration was greater with carbocaine 4% and when adrenaline was added to xylocaine. Subsequent regeneration of most muscle fibres occurred and was nearly complete 8 days after injection.

T: A Comparative Study On The Effect of Fentanyl and d-Tubocurarine Pretreatments of Intra-Ocular Pressure.
A: Botros, A.R., El-Dawlatly, Gaafart. Y., Boulos, S.K. and Farag, A.A.
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: This work was designed to compare the effect of fentanyi and d-tubocurarine pretreatments on normal intraocular pressure (IOP) during general anaesthesia. One hundred patients of both sexes and middle age submitted to elective ophthalmic surgery were the subject of this comparative study. These patients were divided into two equal groups. All patients were premedicated by 0.01 mg/kg fentanyl and 0.05 mg/kg d-tubocurarine were I.V. injected in the first and the second group respectively. Anaesthesia was induced by thipentone Na followed by suxamethonium (1mg/kg) and endotracheal intubation and was maintained under fluothane and oxygen. From this study, it was found that fentanyl pretreatment was superior to d-tubocuraine as pretreatment of control IOP especially during suxamethonium admisistration and endotracheal intuabation.

T: Pre-natal Development of The Lens In Rabbit.
A: Mamdouh. A. El-Ashtokhy, Ibrahim A. Maher,
S: NEJM.
D: 3/1988
A: From this study it could be concluded that:
1. The lens placode could be detected on the 6th day of gestation.
2. The lens vesicel was completely formed by the 8th day of gestation .
3. Formation of the lens fibers started in the central cells of the posterior epithelium as their nuclei were thrown forwards to form the primitive lens fibers.
4. The newly formed lens fibers from the equatorial cells were laid down concentrically round the filled- in lens vesicle.

T: The Effect of Diazepam on Visual Evoked Response In The Rabbit.
A: M.A. Etribi, M.H. El-Banouby & Thomas, R. Wilson .
S: ERR.
D: 4/1988
A: A trial to understand the physiological action of diazepant on the central nerovous system was

performed through studying its effect on the different Visual Evoked Potential (VEP) components. Six male half-lop rabbits were injected with different doses of diazepam and the VEP recorded at different durations following its administration. A change in latency of the early components (I-III) as well as a decrease in the amplitude of the later components (VI,VII,IX) was noted in response to flash stimulus, while an increase in latency and a decrease in amplitude of all components were noted in response to pattern stimulus. These results suggest a dual action of diazepam: an inhibitory synaptic effect manifested by increased latency of the early components of the flash response (primary visual projections) and all components of the pattern response, as well as the inhibition of the arousal manifested by the decreased amplitude of the later response to flash and pattern stimulations.

T: A Study Of Intraocular Pressure Norms and Related Factors Among Adults In Alexandria.
A: A. El-Ghamry, A. Abdel-Rahman, M. El-Hennawi and Mohamed Hussein.
S: BHIPH.
D: 6/1988
A: Glaucoma is an eye disease in which the clinical picture is characterized by increase in the intraocular pressure, excavation and degeneration of the optic nerve. Intraocular pressure (JOP) is the pressure exerted inside the eye globe by aqueous humor. Its normal value differs according to the type of instrument used in measurement. By the identation method (Schiotz tonometer), its mean value equals to 16.1 + 2.8 mmHg and by the use of applanation (Goldman tonometer) the mean value is 15.4 ± 2.5 mmHg (Moses amd Adler, 1975).

T: Ocular Casualities In Afghanistan War.
A: Ahmad T. Aly, Mamdoug Z. Ata.
S: NEJM.
D: 9/1988
A: This report describes the experience gained in Afghanistan war and analyses the incidence of ocular combat casualities, their causes, types and treatment. The report necessarily includes information on specific strategic and tactical situations, type of weapons predominantly employed, terian and other factors related to ocular injuries. We found that the incidence of combat eye injuries was 10%. Shell fragments was responsible for 48%. Nearly half of the injured suffered from extra ocular foreign bodies (41%). Double perforation of the globe occurred in 18% of cases. Concussions of the eye proved to be seriously traumatic because of sever intra-ocular hemorrhages. Bilateral ocular injuries were present in about 28% of cases. There was one case of bilateral excision of the globe, one case of sympathetic ophthalmia, but there were 32 cases of poermenant total blindness.

T: Gangrene Of The Eye Lid, A Report of Three Cases.
A: Ahmed T. Aly, Mamdouk, Z. Ata and Nabila.
S: NEJM.
D: 9/1988
A: Two cases of moist gangrence occurred after the injection of local infection anassthesia with procaine adrenaline 2% for removal of a rubbing lash in the first case and excision of a chalazion in the second case. A third case of dry gangrene occurred after surgical correction of traumatic telecanthus, the three cases will be discussed.

T: Computed Tomography Of Some Orbital Lesions .
A: Ahmad. T. Aly, Mamdouh Z. Ata, and Adel A. Farag.
S: NEJM.
D: 9/1988
A: Computed tomography of 40 cases presenting with orbital lesions were evaluated. Axial and

coronal scans were performed. Intravenous iodinated contrast contrast medium was not given as a routine for every case. C.T. was valuable in displaying the causative lesion, its site, originad extension. It threw a light on the proper way of mangement of different lesions.

T: Comparative Study Between Argon Laser Iridotomy, Y.A.G. Laser Iridotomy, and Combination Of Both In The Treatment of Primary Angle-Closure Glaucoma.
A: Beshr A.A. Kenawy. Hamdy M. Essam Eldin and Mahmoud H. Abou-Steit.
S: NEJM.
D: 9/1988
A: 30 cases of primary angle-closure glaucoma were selected from Kasr El-Eini outpatient and were subjected to laser iridotomy. The cases were divided according to the laser iridotomy technique adopted into 3 groups. Argon laser iridotomy (Group A), YAG-laser iridotomy (Group B) and combined procedure of both (Group C). Comparing the three groups were found that the combined procedure is the best as regards the control of the I.O.P. The percentage of reduction in the I.O.P. in group (A) was 41.58%, in group (B) was 46.63% and in group (C) was 55.33%. Also the complications were much reduced in group (C) using the combined procedure becouse the power as well as the number of laser applications were reduced.

T: Anterior Retinal Cryotherapy In Diabetic Vitreous Hemorrhage.
A: Horia A. Saad-Allah Nagiaa El-Kosy. Afaf H. Rashwan.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/1988
A: This study has been carried out to evaluate the application of peripheral retinal cryotherapy in 50 diabetic eyes, with recurent vitreous hemorrhage after complete or nearly complete panretinal photocoagulation which did not prevent subsequent vitreous haemorrhage. Existing vitreous hemorrhage cleared postoperatively in 45 of 50 eyes (90%). Visual acuity was improved in 27 eyes (54%), remained unchanged in 10 (20%) and worsened in 8 cases (16%). Anterior segment complications included corneal abrasion, superficial punctate keratopathy with stromal oedema and subconjunctival hemorrhage, all of which resolved completely. Retinal complications included macular hole, macular oedema and tractional retinal detachment occured only in 5 cases.

T: Visual Evoked Potentials In Patients With Chronic Liver Disease .
A: Sami Abdel-Fattah, Mahmoud Hamdi, Nadia Al-Nasry, Hoda El-Tayeb, Abdel-Mohsen E. Yousef.
S: NEJM.
D: 10/88
A: Fifteen patients of chronic liver disease and five normal control subjects were studied. Ophthalmological examination of the patientsand control group was done to exclude optical interference on V.E.P. Flash evoked potentials were recoreded using visual evoked potential recording (VEP), the records were compared with those of the control group. Our data confirmed that a high percentage of patients with chronic liver disease (73.5%-86.2%) with clinically normal state had changes in VER, (increased latency of more than one wave). We noticed that VEP recording was sensitive and objective in the evaluation of latent encephalopathy. We demonstrated that the incidence of cerebral affection was more in chronic active hepatitis patients (40% by VEP) than both mixed cirrhotic patients (20%) and bitharzial patients (13.3%).By VEP recording we noticed that mixed cirrhotic patients had a less incidence in latency of the P2 wave than chronic active hepatitis. There was no correlation between the severity of the liver disease demonstrated biochemically by hypoalbuminaemia and any wave latencies recorded by the VEP. So VEP test seems sensitive and objective in the evaluation of latent portal systemic encephalopathy. So a routine application of this test for assessment of patients with chronic liver disease is recommended.

البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى

يسعد الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية أن تواصل نشر " البيليوجرافيا القومية للطب المصرى " فى سلسلة من الأجزاء المتعاقبة المرتبطة بالتخصصات الطبية المختلفة.

وقد لقيت الأجزاء التى تم نشرها من هذه البيليوجرافيا ترحيباً واسع النطاق من الأطباء العاملين وأعضاء هيئات التدريس والباحثين وكليات الطب ومؤسسات التعليم الطبى ومراكز البحوث الطبية ومؤسسة الرعاية والتخطيط والإدارة الصحية .

وقد بدأ العمل فى إصدار هذه البيليوجرافيا منذ ١٩٨٦ ، وتم حصر الانتاج العلمى فى مجال البحوث الطبية الاساسية والأكاديمية والاكلينكية من خلال ١٥٠ دورية طبية ما بين مجلات الكليات والمعاهد الطبية القومية، والجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة فضلاً عن إصدارات المؤتمرات المختلفة والهيئات القومية كالأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية ، وإدارة الخدمات الطبية للقوات المسلحة ، و اتحاد الاطباء العرب ،و المؤتمرات الافرواسيوية و الجمعية الطبية المصرية والجمعية المصرية للأطباء الشبان ...الخ.

و قد بذل جهد كبير فى ترتيب وفهرسة وتصنيف هذه البحوث وإعداد ملخصاتها - ورتبت المداخل زمنياً، وعرضنا فى كل مدخل عنوان البحث (T) وأسماء مؤلفيه (A) جميعاً (بدون حذف أى من أسمائهم على سبيل الاختصار) ثم ذكرنا المصدر (S) وهو الدورية التى نشر فيها البحث بالحروف المختصرة التى يجد القارىء قائمة بها فى أول كل جزء من أجزاء البيليوجرافيا ، وذكرنا تاريخ النشر (D) ثم اعقبنا ذلك كله بملخص واف (A) للدراسات المعملية يتضمن الهدف من البحث، ومنهج البحث ،أو خطته ، والنتائج التى توصل إليها الباحثون وما انتهوا إليه من توصيات.

وحرصنا مع هذا كله على أن نصنف هذه البحوث فى أجزاء متعاقبة مرتبطة بالتخصصات التى تمارس على المستوى القومى فى مصر ، وعلى هذا النحو تم انتهاء العمل من الأجزاء الآتية:-

الجزء الأول : أمراض وجراحة العظام
الجزء الثانى : الجراحة العامة
الجزء الثالث : أمراض القلب والأوعية الدموية
الجزء الرابع : طب الأطفال
الجزء الخامس : العلوم الطبية الأساسية

الجزء السادس : الأنف والأذن والحنجرة
الجزء السابع : طب وجراحة العيون
الجزء الثامن : الغدد الصماء

وفى خلال الأسابيع القادمة ترجو الأكاديمية أن تصدر الاجزء التالية :-
الجزء التاسع : طب وجراحة الأورام
الجزء العاشر : أمراض النساء والتوليد
الجزء الحادى عشر : الطب الطبيعى
الجزء الثانى عشر: الصحة العامة
الجزء الثالث عشر : الصحة المهنية
الجزء الرابع عشر : الأمراض الجلدية والتناسلية
الجزء الخامس عشر : الكلى والمسالك البولية

وقد شملت الببليوجرافيا ما نشر خلال الفترة من خلال بداية ١٩٨٥ وحتى نهاية عام ١٩٨٨

وقد أثبت تداول هذه الببليوجرافيا خلال الفترة الماضية مدى الحاجة إلى متابعة الجهد فيها من أجل بناء قاعدة معلومات طبية عربية تكون كفيلة بتحقيق التواصل العلمى والبحثى فى مجال العلوم الطبية كافة على مستوى الوطن العربى ، وتتيح فى الوقت نفسه الفرصة لتبادل هذه المواد مع قواعد البحوث العالمية والأجنبية تبادل الأنداد لا مجرد (تبادل) الناقلين بأموالهم دون أن يقدموا أى جهد فى مجال تتسارع فيها الجهود لاثبات الذات .

وعلى المستوى القومى أثبت نشر هذه الببليوجرافيا أنه ليس من المنطقى أن يتمكن الباحث المصرى من معرفة آخر ما كتب فى الموضوع الذى يبحث فيه فى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية على حين أن يجد السبيل إلى الإلمام بالجهد الذى بذل فى ذات الموضوع على مستوى وطنه بل حتى على مستوى جامعته أو اقليمه .

بل الادهى والأمر من ذلك أنه فى ظل تضخم الأقسام بباحثين من داخلها وخارجها، فكثيراً ما قدمت رسائل علمية فى ذات الموضوع من دون أن نشير إلى جهد ذات القسم أو الكلية فى ذات الموضوع ..وكثيراً ما اثيرت هذه النقطة فى أثناء مناقشة الرسائل .. وقد أدى هذا بالطبع إلى حدوث كثير من التكرار، وإلى عدم انقاد الوقت المهدر بدون حاجة حقيقية ... مما أضاف إلى الفاقد الذى لا يزال نشكو منه فى الجهد والوقت والمال.

كما أن غياب الببليوجرافيا القومية كان من أهم العوامل التى حالت دون أن تصاغ خطة قومية لبحوثنا الطبية بما يكفل أن تكون هذه البحوث ذات صلة حية بالواقع الطبى والآمال فى تغييره ورسم خريطة جديدة لهذا الوطن الذى يمثل المرض أحد عناءاته.

وحين نقدم هذا العمل لابناء وطننا الكريم نرجو أن نكون قد وفقنا إلى العمل على تحقيق بعض أهداف الأكاديمية المنصوص عليها صراحة فى قانون انشائها . ونرجو كذلك أن نمتد بهذا الجهد إلى مجالات أوسع بدءاً من مكتبة للدوريات القومية من خلال مكتبة الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية التى لا تكف عن الأزدهار بمعدلات مقبولة ، وانتهاء بانتاج أقراص ممغنطة على النحو الذى تم تقديم التراث الطبى الأمريكى فى سلسلة من "الأقراص الممغنطة المضغوطة المقروءة " (CDROM)

ولا بد لنا أن نقدم الشكر لكافة الأساتذة الدكاترة من رؤساء التحرير ومساعديهم وعمداء الكليات ورؤساء الجمعيات العلمية المتخصصة وأن نذكر بالتقدير الأساتذة الدكاترة محمد عبد اللطيف ، وعبد السلام جمعة ، ومحمد صقر .

د. محمد الجرادى

مدير تحرير المجلة الطبية المصرية الجديدة

لواء طبيب/فهمى السيد أبو أحمد

رئيس الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

البيبليوجرافيا القوميّة للطب المصرى

فهارس مجمعة لمائة وخمسين دورية طبية

(١٩٨٥ - ١٩٨٨)

الجزء السابع

طب وجراحة العيون

إعداد :د.محمد محمد الجوادى

مراجعة :أ.د. فهمى أبوأحمد



الأكاديمية الطبية العسكرية

١٩٩١